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And everything that goes to make

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It is not excelled by any publication in the

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"A Magnificent Conception" World

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The necessity of a popular medium for the

representation of the productions of our

great artists, has always been recog-

nized, and many attempts have been made

to meet the want. The successive failures

which so invariably followed each attempt

in this country to establish an art journal,

did not prove the indifference of the

people of America to the claims of high

art. So soon as a proper appreciation of

the want and an ability to meet it were

shown, the public at once rallied with

enthusiasm to its support, and the result

was a "great artistic and commercial tri-

umph." THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the

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periodicals, is an elegant miscellany of

pure light and graceful literature, and a

collection of pictures, the most specious

of artistic skill, in black and white. Al-

though each succeeding number affords a

fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value

and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most

appreciated after it is bound up at the

close of the year. While other publica-

tions may claim superior cheapness, as

compared with rivals of a similar class,

THE ALDINE is a unique and original

conception, and is unapproached in

absolutely without competition in price or

character. The possession of a complete

volume cannot duplicate the quantity of

fine paper and engravings in any other

shape or number of volumes for the time

being, and here, there is no "cheapness."

The artistic illustration of American

scenery, original with THE ALDINE, is an

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plates are of a size more appropriate to

the satisfactory treatment of details than

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The illustrations of landscapes, marine,

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same noble dog whose picture in a former

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the veritable presence of the animal itself.

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The Union owns the originals of all

THE ALDINE pictures, which, with

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I ask one little boon

Of the New Year.

My I through all its days

Carry some cheer

To those who sit in gloom, and

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The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. COCKEIN, Business Manager.

New Orleans, Feb. 23, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

A private telegram from Washington informs us that the consideration of Louisiana resumed yesterday in the Senate will be pushed to settlement, resulting in the determined admission of Senator Pinchback.

The election of Dawes of Massachusetts, Chandler of Michigan and Hamlin of Maine to the United States Senate are among the events of the week.

Congress and the President will decide the Louisiana case in accordance with the spirit of the Amended Constitution and national laws. The triumph of loyalty and just enforcement of the laws will prevail.

In Missouri the Democratic Legislature not appreciating the brains of Carl Schurz, have elected as his successor ex-Confederate General Cockerell, whereas the Boston Commonwealth observes, Schurz has been kicked by Democratic jackasses. Rather rough, but in the language of the "Liberal" Watterson of the *Courier Journal* and Bowles of the *Springfield Republican*, "true."

In the Legislature some important bills have been placed on their second reading. That relative to an amendment of the City Charter, by Senator Stamps, completely changing the present features of that instrument creating considerable stir among political quid nuncs.

A rumor circulated Thursday, during the evening session of the Legislature, that Senator Pinchback had been seated, created a lively feeling on the floor of the House when announced by Representative Lowell. As an appropriation bill was being discussed it ended the debate on that question for the day.

The distracted readers of the *Pionette* and *Times*, who take those journals utterances and Washington telegrams as simple truths, promise to be deranged unless the admission of Senator Pinchback is speedily determined; as the various and conflicting statements daily made by those papers have contributed to give their readers a very murky idea of veracity.

A mistake in the credentials of Gov. Pinchback on his reelection has probably necessitated a delay on his admission to the Senate until the arrival of corrected ones, which should have been received yesterday evening.

A contemplated bill for the removal of the State capital to Baton Rouge by the Legislature is creating objection from the ardent patriots who would overawe that body.

The *Times* of this city announces that Stoutmyer will hereafter share the glory of owning and managing that "reliable" paper, and it will be more so than ever. The *Bulletin* and *Pionette* are threatened with the extinguishing powers of the truly Christian concern. Another Clinton being reported as desirous of regaining his lost station in the Christian association.

The Congressional Committee with Representative Dawes as chairman arrived here Thursday night. They began yesterday their investigations which promise to be thorough and good.

The White League and kindred organizations have touched heavily the old Union and loyal sentiment North. The week has instanced expressions from Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and other tried leaders of freedom; who have made their influence felt to good effect upon the revolutionary situation in Louisiana.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Thank God for a loyal President! was the ejaculation of grateful, Union loving hearts on reading the recent message of the Nation's Chief Magistrate. With nearly the same status of affairs as obtained in this section of our common country in 1861, when the rebellion grew rampant; with as utter disregard for human life and protection for person and property as was so common then; with the like military, political and secret organizations for mischief which then had place, President Grant meets the dangers which menace the integrity of the nation in the violation of Constitutional Amendments and the law, with the same firm and inflexible spirit which characterized his acts as the great Union General.

Turbulent spirits and a partisan press, aided and abetted by much of that temper which in the early stages of the rebellion gave so great encouragement to disloyalty and secession, the President logically confronts with the clear and incisive language of the patriot, and warns Congress and the country of their peril. His message has already awakened the sober second thought of the people. Already the West and the East, conscious of the new and doubly dangerous phase of a disunion spirit not yet extinct, has announced in unmistakable tones their keen sense of perception of our perilous situation. Wendell Phillips, who more than any other man represents New England, the nation's conscience, on this question of freedom and national unity, has spoken; while the *St. Louis Democrat*, the *Cincinnati Commercial*, the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, *Tribune* and other leading journals of the West, followed by the *New York State press* and prominent Eastern papers, have expressed in positive terms their disapprobation and reprobation of the lawless element here.

Thanks to the blind zeal of the partisan Democracy the country is aroused; and the President's message with the astounding facts of the true condition of our affairs is regarded as indicative of the nation's purpose in dealing with the new rebellion. In the language of the people, "neither Grant nor Sheridan are politicians, but they are each every inch a soldier as the disloyal element well knows." Hence the fearful yells which excite so tender a sympathy among that class who are deaf to the agonizing shrieks and death groans of American citizens murdered on account of their political opinions or massacred for their color. The President will be sustained. For his action here in the enforcement of peace and rightful government in Louisiana he has given Congress most ample proofs. His message is unanswerable and therefore conclusive. Logical and exact with every word bristling with an indictment against the class, who would, at whatever cost, overthrow the results of the war in the downfall of reconstruction, the Presidential expression falls with wonderful effect upon the people's minds. The silent man of the White House whose every word is potent, because it signifies the executive will of the American people, has spoken, and Congress and the nation rally again round their cherished leader and honored defender. Law and order will be maintained here and all over the South where the like turbulence prevails; the message pertinently concluding that whatever Congress shall do in alleviation of the deplorable condition of affairs in Louisiana, the President will execute "according to the spirit and letter of the law without fear or favor."

The *New York Times* publishes a letter from E. W. Stoughton, a prominent Democratic lawyer of that city, in which is given a legal view of the attempted revolutionary organization of the Louisiana House of Representatives, sustaining the President and military authorities in their course. The letter has produced a marked effect. The *Times* notably retracing its position on the question.

The *Chicago Tribune* an independent journal of large influence, also taking the like course and commending the President and Gen. Sheridan.

"STATE SOVEREIGNTY" AND THE "LOUISIANA OUTRAGE."

Just now when Democratic Legislatures and partisan journals, joined with the chagrined patriots who have failed to obtain from President Grant and his administration that recognition of their excellent claims for place they deem so justly their need. When in fact the ardent Southern advocates of States Rights and their partisan associates are endeavoring to move Heaven and Earth to evoke indignation of "the people" for their cause; to the end that a Democratic triumph in 1876 may not be a contingency but a certainty, it is refreshing to observe that the sensible, loyal journals of the country and the American people, outside of political predilections and a partisan standpoint are rightly viewing the entire question.

The *Cincinnati Commercial*, pre-eminent for its non-partisan, independent, political position notably leading the van in its comprehension of the entire situation South. It assumes, what the Nation has determined in spite of all efforts of the classes mentioned, that "State Sovereignty is a myth in the South."

With a coolness and heartlessness which must shock these ardent patriots aforementioned, the *Commercial* and nearly all its compeers of the West regard the afflictions of Mr. Wiltz and his friends as no "outrage against our American institutions," and the President's action as not at all "a menace against the freedom and integrity of the people." Plainly and bluntly, these journals state that the duty of the general government first of all is towards its citizens. That the lives, security for person and property and enforcement of laws are paramount to "the claims" of sundry individuals; and that the duty of the President, both as Chief Magistrate and a loyal Executive, is to disabuse the unhealthy Southern mind of the idea that as States or individuals they may render their territory inflammatory arsenals where no man's life, who disagrees with them politically, is secure.

All this is not at all pleasant to receive; especially so, when, as in the case of the *Commercial*, the journals so assuming, are known to be in nowise friendly, politically, to the President; yet their expression is but the voice of the American people. The question of reconstruction the people have determined to its logical sequence, and it is hardly possible now that the Nation would go back upon its own record and declare that right which a bloody war, the sacrifice of thousands of precious lives and millions of treasure have consigned to oblivion. Commenting upon "A Chapter in Recent Political History," the *Commercial* of the 16th inst, after detailing the Arkansas, Baxter Brooks imbroglio and its settlement through Federal intervention, says:

"Was there any hue and cry at this actual Federal intervention? 'Let us remember with gratitude,' exclaimed the glowing Baxter, 'the great citizen soldier, the President of the United States, who has at length recognized the justice of our cause.' And so said they all. For once the fog-horns were jubilant in praise of 'the great citizen soldier.' There was a strong disposition to take him into the wigwag, fuming him to get rid of the taint of radicalism, and make him Big Injun of the Democratic tribe. In all that had been done the jealous and zealous guardians of the rights of the sovereign States failed to discover any damage or danger of oppression and tyranny."

"And yet the initiative of employing Federal power and Federal bayonets in the Arkansas case came from Washington. It was quite the reverse in Louisiana, where Federal aid was afforded upon application of the Conservatives of the Legislature and then upon insistence of the Governor himself, without hint from Washington, and for no other purposes whatever than were required by the civil power of the State. But supposing when the Attorney General looked into the Arkansas case he had been convinced that Brooks' statement was true, namely, that he had received 95,000 votes and Baxter but

30,000, and that the Legislature was bought up or bribed to deny him a hearing or to allow him to contest the case, and that the Court was wrong in restricting its jurisdiction in contests for office of the State, and that, therefore, the President ought to interfere and give Brooks a fair show for his money. We say, supposing this had been the result, what shrieks, as of all the demons escaped the infernal pit, would have gone up from the custodians of that airy abstraction, the sovereignty of the States. The very fact that they joined in shouting 'A Daniel comes to judgment' when the decision of the Administration was made known, shows how little they care for this theory, which has been honeycombed with the thrusts of Federal bayonets since 1861, beyond the partisan uses to which it may be applied in regaining political Bourbonism and helping Daddy Longlegs into the Presidential chair."

Altogether the outlook for the State Sovereignty idea is not at all cheering; whereas we opine good citizens here and elsewhere will rejoice as the promise of that peace and security in the South, the absence of which is fast tending to make Louisiana but another Mexico wherein predatory bands of warring partisans roam at will for mutual notoriety and gain.

WHAT IS FAME?

The *Progressive American*, a journal published and edited by colored citizens in New York, under date of the 7th inst says:

George Dupre, colored politician testified before the Senate Committee in New Orleans to having organized a colored Club numbering 300, who voted solidly for the Conservative candidates in the city and State.

Now this we take it is so gross a misunderstanding of the status of the Hon. Dupre who was chairman of Mr. Wiltz's Committee on privileges and elections that it occurs to us the *Bulletin* or other pure organs of the White League should explain. How in the name of all that is bad the impression should have got abroad that Mr. Dupre was "a colored politician" we cannot imagine. As captain of a White League company such an imputation is too rank an injustice to go unrebuked.

THE PROPOSED METHOD OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The following is the text of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, concerning which Senator Morton designs to call up at once the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

"I. The President and Vice President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people, in the manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and to be as nearly equal in population as may be; and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district, which shall count one Presidential vote."

"II. The person having the highest number of votes for President in a State shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large."

"III. The person having the highest Presidential votes in the United States shall be President."

"IV. If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one Presidential vote from the State at large; and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, no Presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more than one shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number in any district, no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district."

"V. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the elections of Vice President."

"VI. The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting the elections of President and Vice President, and to establish tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested."

"VII. The State shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but the Congress may at any time make or alter the same."

The resolution is supported by an able and exhaustive report, showing the original theory of the

electoral college as contrasted with present practice; the lessons of experience; fairness of the proposed amendment; and the unfairness and great danger of the existing system. The Committee on Privileges and Elections have given this matter most careful consideration, and it is understood that Senator Morton will urge the passage of the resolution at the earliest possible day.

To an observer the marked difference between the Saxon and Latin types of American character displayed in the bearing and conduct of those engaged on either side in the organization of the Louisiana House of Representatives during the first day's session, was of interest. It illustrated more characteristically some of the many difficulties attending real reconstruction in this State than the close observation of years otherwise could have determined. The impulsive and revolutionary temper of the leaders of the minority contrasted with the cool and dispassionate tone of rightful authority were admirably delineated. One saw clearly how unbounded success and deep depression alternates with so volatile a people. How a really stern spirit and inflexible purpose on the side of law and authority swayed the turbulent mass. Federal intervention, known to be unyielding in its firmness, brought peace and eliminated from chaos order and repose. What Louisiana really needs is a local government capable of repressing its turbulent classes and enforcing respect to law, while the purity of American institutions in the absolute freedom and equality of all its citizens is secured. If Messrs. Foster and Phelps had been actuated by other than the Yankee trading disposition to believe the best of the class whose lawless acts have occasioned so much of the wretched condition of our affairs, and the worst of those on whom the terms of reconstruction had imposed so largely its burdens; if Mr. Potter had cared to view the Louisiana case other than as a Tammany Democrat intent on capital for his party; if, in truth, the Congressional Committee which was here had really sought to honestly perform its duty, we should now be much nearer a solution to permanent security and peace than the unsatisfactory status of the present.

Fortunately the country, loyal Americans North, South, East and West begin to thoroughly comprehend our case, and we shall have in consequence an additional safeguard in reconstruction, tempered by the wisdom wrought by painful experience, which will determine that complete liberty and exact equality in civil, political and public rights; the guaranty of all citizens, but heretofore sought to be cruelly denied by lawless and murderous organizations in our State.

The *Missouri Democrat*, in a long editorial article summing up the condition of affairs and the prospect politically in the South, says: "Having daily communication with 'the people of the South, and feeling their spirit in this very State, 'we tell the people of the North that 'equality of civil and political rights, 'and even freedom of labor will go 'by the board, unless some measures 'are taken to keep up other government than any that Southern 'Democrats will maintain. 'We believe, friends of the North, that 'this is the solemn truth, which, 'long before the Presidential election will force itself upon your 'reluctant recognition. Vicksburg 'is only the vanguard of an army 'of riots.' What is the Republican party in Congress going to do about it?—*Washington National Republican*."

Wendell Phillips uttered a cogent truth when he said in the recent meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston: "Gentlemen, you know very well that this nation called 4,000,000 of negroes into citizenship to save itself."

STAMP.—More than ever the fire-breasted Stump at 69 canal street is in vogue. His new stand abounding with the latest received Northern and Western dailies and illustrated weeklies, with monthly magazines, is crowded with anxious throngs of seekers after news. Having a constant supply he is never exhausted, always selling at the old pioneer prices as the cheap newsdealer.

State House Sketches.

Loyal government in the South, and more especially in Louisiana, has been and yet remains at too great disadvantage for us not to be impressed with the importance of placing before the public a just estimate of the representative men who now constitute our General Assembly. We have, therefore, been at pains and shall continue so to be to furnish our readers with such exact information of the gentlemen mentioned that the unbiased reader may obtain a fair idea of the character and composition of our Legislature.

HON. C. C. ANTOINE.

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, was born in New Orleans in 1836. His father was a veteran of the war of 1812, one of those valiant colored soldiers engaged in Gen. Jackson's victorious encounter with the British General Packenham, whom the hero of Chalmette complimented so warmly in his general order after the battle. The mother of Gov. Antoine was a native of the West Indies, and the daughter of parents who were dragged in chains from Africa. On his father's side the grandmother of our Lieutenant Governor was a very remarkable woman. Captured in her childhood from Africa and brought a slave to this then French province, she by diligent industry purchased her freedom, and through her calling as nurse and *sage-femme* acquired property amounting to over \$100,000. The subject of our sketch was of course born free. Receiving as he grew to manhood the rudiments of an education from attendance on one of the few private schools for free colored people tolerated by the laws of slavery. In 1863, after the arrival of the Federal forces to this city, and when Gen. Butler determined to try the experiment of colored troops, the representative character of Mr. Antoine gave him large influence among his associates and he readily enlisted a company, which, mustered into service, became ultimately a part of the Seventh Regiment of General Ullman's Corps d'Afrique. As Captain of this company he was in part of the subsequent campaigns of the Teche and Red River. In 1867, when reconstruction had become by Congressional enactment an established fact, our Lieutenant Governor, who was then living in Shreveport, after much urging and great solicitation on his part to get some one of the ex-slaveholder class who under the law could serve as a Constitution maker, but without avail, consented to become a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Elected by the entire vote of his district he served with acceptance to all his constituents as a member of said Convention.

On the adoption of the organic law of the free State of Louisiana Mr. Antoine was elected Senator, which office he held until 1872, when receiving the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor he was elected to that office which he now holds. As a presiding officer Gov. Antoine is prompt, ready and affable; performing the duties of the chair with an ease and grace befitting the dignity of the station and the importance of its requirements. In manner courteous and with a disposition generous and kindly, his heart and his hand are always open to charitable deeds. Loving his State as warmly as did his father when he risked his life in its behalf, and as fervently desirous of its peace and welfare, the Lieutenant Governor seeks to make all his public acts subservient to the best interests of his people. As illustrative of the popularity of Gov. Antoine the following anecdote is told of an incident in the campaign of last Fall. In one of the parishes of Senator Allain's district an ambitious sovereign "wanting to be spread on the minutes" of a mass meeting there, moved that "this meeting never adjourn 'till our cheers for Kaiser Antoine of Kaydo parish." These were given with hearty good will amid the laughter of the assembly at the quaint and vehement utterance of the speaker.

Rather below medium size in stature, but with a graceful form and carriage, of a dark gruff complexion, clear cut features and small hands and feet, the Lieutenant

Governor is what the ladies would term "a charming man."

HON. MICHAEL HAHN.

Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, was born at Klingenstein, in the palatinate of Bavaria, November 24, 1836. When but five or six months old his parents brought him to America whither they immigrated. Until the age of five years he lived in New York city when his parents moved to New Orleans. In infancy a sickness ended in such lameness as to require the subject of our sketch to use ever since a crutch in walking, but secured from all other effects he grew up and continues a healthy strong and active man. Very likely this circumstance determined his parents towards a professional calling for their boy. He was educated in the public schools of this city, graduating in one of the High Schools of the then First Municipality. A quality common to him since was observed then. He was foremost in his studies, in the excellence of his disposition and love of teachers and comrades. Very early in life he was left an orphan without other resources than his own active mind and aptness for business. He became business agent for properties and so admirably did he conduct his affairs that he possessed the confidence of all who knew him. Meanwhile he pursued his studies for the profession of the law entering the law office of that Nestor of his profession, Christian Roselin, as a student, where his diligent study and keen perceptions acquired the marked confidence of his preceptor. When but twenty years of age he graduated as L. L. B. in the University of Louisiana; and though not yet of age he at once began the practice of the law. Always opposed to slavery he was in politics on the opposite side to the fire-eaters of the South.

In 1856 he was an anti-Buchanan man taking part with Judge Douglas, the Little Giant, in his opposition to the old Public Functionary.

With such views Mr. Hahn naturally thought no supposed grievance of the South could justify a dissolution of the Union. His first opportunity to develop this opinion was in the Presidential campaign of 1860. On the 8th of May of that year a Union meeting was called in Lafayette Square. The occasion was the bolting of the Louisiana delegation from the famous National Democratic Convention at Charleston. At this meeting Mr. Hahn offered a resolution "to oppose all parties, or fragments of parties, and all aspirants for public office, irrespective of party distinctions, whose claims to public confidence are in any manner identified with disorganizing or disunion sentiments or designs; and to regard as enemies to republican liberty all who attempt to produce a separation of these States." In subsequent remarks upon this resolution Mr. Hahn said:

"The mere fact that at the instigation of John S. Sidel certain delegates left the Charleston convention, is no evidence that the Union is to be dissolved. They may put out fantastic tricks to elect a favorite of theirs, but the people will not give away their constitution and their principles. The map of this continent indicates that God himself designed it should be one great country. The rights we enjoy, the cost of treasure and of blood that cemented the Union, make me have no fear that a few individuals will arrogate to themselves the right to divide these States."

With this beginning Mr. Hahn was active against secession. He became a member of the Committee which conducted the canvass of 1860-'61 against it. He strongly opposed all half way measures and advocated the organization of a Union party, pure and simple, to go in to the canvass against the secessionists, with a straight Union platform. Afterwards when during the rebellion, as a public notary he was called on to subscribe to the Confederacy by taking its oath, he carefully interlined the jurat, excluding therefrom all reference to the Confederate States and refused otherwise to qualify for office. The judge before whom the oath was to be taken, knowing the man and be-

the ladies would man."
 When the Louisiana House of Representatives was born at the palatine of 24, 1836. When months old his aim to America. Until the parents moved in infancy a sick lameness as to of our sketch to catch in walking, in all other ill and continues a circumstance de- dents towards a for their boy. in the public, graduating in Schools of the ality. A quality was observed foremost in his excellence of his e of teachers and early in life he n without other own active mind business. He bo- at for properties did he conduct e possessed the who knew him. rsued his studies of the law either of that Nestor of Christian Roselius, ere his diligent receptions acquired dence of his pre- at twenty years of as L. L. B. in the ians; and though at once began the w. Always op- was in politics on to the fire-enters an anti-Buchanan ith Judge Doug- ut, in his possi- ble Functionary. Mr. Hahn su- supposed griev- could justify a Union. His first relap this opinion ant campaign of of May of that ing was called in. The occasion of the Louisiana famous National ention at Charle- meting Mr. Hahn a "to oppose all ata of parties, and ublic office, irre- stitutions, whose audience are in- fied with disor- on sentiments or egard as enemies rty all who at- a separation of a subsequent re- solution Mr. that at the in- a Shidell certain Charleston con- dence that the dissolved. They uto tricks to elect, but the people, their constitu- principles. The ent indicates that ned it should be. The rights we treasure and of invited the Union, fear that a few rogate to them- to divide these nning Mr. Hahn at secession. He of the Committee the canvas of it. He strongly ay measures and rganization of a and simple to go against the se- a straight Union wards when dur- a publicictory to subscribe to the making its oath, he d the jurat, ex- an all reference to States and refused ify for office. The m the oath was to g the man and be-

ing a friend to Mr. Hahn, finally consented to so receive his oath.
 When on the 25th of April 1863 the Union fleet arrived here, Mr. Hahn with others, Unionists, at once gave vent to their joy. These were then doubly dangerous days. For weeks after the martial tread of the Federal soldiery were on our streets, assassination of pro-nounced Union men was imminent. That year the hasty policy of reconstruction being thought desirable by President Lincoln, that portion of Louisiana under Federal control was deemed eligible to representation in congress. Therefore the First and Second congressional districts elected Messrs B. F. Flanders and Michael Hahn as Union representatives; the latter opposing as an independent nominee. Hon. E. H. Durrell afterwards appointed by Mr. Lincoln, Federal Judge. The canvass under the circumstances was quite heated Mr. Hahn being strongly opposed by his always steadfast friend Dr. A. P. Dostie. Going to Washington in December Messrs. Hahn and Flanders found their admission to Congress strongly opposed. Thaddeus Stevens, Judge Kelly and other Union leaders considering the precedent of this kind of reconstruction dangerous.
 After, however, persistent effort, on the 17th of February 1863 he was admitted the floor of the House to plead the cause of Louisiana; Mr. Flanders having abandoned the contest for admission had gone to New England. The end of the session was at hand and their admission seemed hopeless. Speaking with great effect Mr. Hahn bore down all opposition to his admission and his peroration closed amid unbounded approbation. He was admitted by a majority of fifty votes. Abandoning, from the evidence he saw of the temper of the Northern mind on that system of reconstruction, all further effort in that direction, Mr. Hahn in November of that year, having purchased and editing the N. O. True Delta, took positive grounds in favor of emancipating the slaves in the previously excepted districts of Louisiana. He advocated immediate civil reorganization as a free State.
 This idea having been crystallized by the direction of the President and order of Gen. Banks resulted in the election in February 1864 of Messrs. Hahn and Flanders for Governor and Lt. Governor and Dr. Dostie as State Auditor. The new government was brilliantly inaugurated on the 4th of March succeeding. On the occasion of his inaugural Gov. Hahn said alluding to slavery: "unpleasant as the declaration may sound to many of you, I tell you I regard its universal and immediate extinction as a public and private blessing." The Constitutional Convention which assembled, after a long and angry discussion emancipated the slaves in the two excepted congressional districts of this State on the 11th of May.
 The members of the Convention were permanent citizens, Union men all, but exceedingly conservative—so called—on all questions relating to slavery and the colored man. In June of the following month the writer remembers to have seen an assemblage of twenty thousand colored people in Congo Square and its vicinity rejoicing with appropriate ceremonies over the proclamation of freedom by the Convention. It was an ever to be remembered occasion, impressing us at the time with a stronger love for the beneficence of our American institutions than we had ever felt before. The nation was advancing slowly to positive reconstruction and universal suffrage. Early in March, 1864, President Lincoln, writing to Gov. Hahn, suggested the possibility of qualified suffrage for the colored people, "as, said he, for instance the very intelligent and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom." Owen Lovejoy had also written him inviting action towards colored suffrage. The temper of the North at this time and the opposition of the Louisiana Unionists were too strong to produce the desired action. The assassination of President Lincoln and the defection of Andy Johnson,

retarded all just effort for the fulfillment of these views. In December, 1865, having been previously elected by the Legislature as United States Senator, he presented his credentials *pro forma* to Congress; he frankly then stated that, owing to Mr. Johnson's "my policy" schemes, reconstruction of the kind attempted had proved a failure in Louisiana. Together with Gov. Warmoth he labored strongly for reconstruction measures, and particularly the civil rights' bill. On the 30th of July, 1866, he was present as a spectator and friend at the attempt to reassemble in the Mechanics' Institute the State Convention of Louisiana. In the fearful massacre which ensued by the brutal mob, he was severely wounded by stabs and blows, and was taken in a bleeding condition and looked up in the cell of a police jail, from which he was subsequently taken to a military hospital, and when able, sent North. Reconstruction in 1867 found Gov. Hahn in active service. He that year organized the New Orleans Republican newspaper company, and was until early in 1871 in editorial control and management of that journal. As a brilliant and trenchant writer and penetrating thinker Gov. Hahn has few equals and no superiors among his associates here. His recent election as Speaker and the stormy circumstances attending it are of too recent occurrence not to be familiar to all. The ex-Governor is a bachelor, we believe; is in the prime of life, and owns and conducts a large plantation in St. Charles parish, having founded a town there known as Hahnville. He has also a stock farm of a mile square in Douglas county Illinois.
 In personal appearance Speaker Hahn is of medium height and portly form, with a face beaming with geniality but at the same time indicating firmness and purpose.
 THE HON. O. H. BREWSTER, of the State Senate, was born in New York State in 1832. At an early age he went with his parents to Illinois where they settled and Mr. Brewster grew up to manhood. There he was married and made himself a home. From the organization of the Republican or Free soil party in 1856 he has been identified with its principles and purpose. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. A descendant of the early puritans tracing his ancestry back to the founders of the Plymouth Colony, the war for freedom and the Union in 1861 promptly secured his enlistment. He remained in active service until wounded, when the war closing he came to Louisiana with his family. Here in 1867 he invested \$30,000 in cotton planting; a disastrous season involved the loss of his capital. With true Western energy and pluck, nothing daunted Mr. Brewster moved to Ouachita parish, where at Trenton in 1868, he worked at his trade as a carpenter. About this time efforts were made by his friends and fellow citizens for his participation in State politics under the provisions of the new constitution. He was known to be a consistent and worthy Republican and as Mr. Sinclair, nominated with Mr. Morey for the Legislature from that parish was assassinated just before the time fixed for the election April 17th and 18th, Mr. Brewster was induced to permit his name to go before the people. Apprised of the intention of his constituents on the morning of the election he consented to serve and was elected by a handsome majority. Since that time he has been continuously returned a member of the General Assembly.
 During his second term in the House, the Carter and Warmoth imbroglio dividing the Legislature, Mr. Brewster was elected Speaker. In 1872 he was elected to the Senate, representing the 16th Senatorial district composed of Ouachita and Caldwell parishes. The registration and election in that district being undisputed, Mr. Brewster was returned elected by both returning boards by a majority of about 800 Republican votes. An important event of the first session of the Senate after he became a member was the choice of a United States Senator. Senator Brewster voted for Gov. Pinchback. During all the weary time of waiting since then

in the admission of Senator Pinchback, Mr. Brewster has never withdrawn his support. He has remained faithful, being among the first at the reelection of Gov. Pinchback to again cast his vote for him. In his own parish Mr. Brewster has accomplished much in the cause of education. His efforts have been untiring for the successful operation of public schools. The work at first was neither pleasant nor safe, but now as President of the School Board of his parish he points to an excellent system of schools as had in the State. Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education he has acted in concert with our State Superintendent on all questions affecting the State's educational interests. A bold earnest speaker his services as a public man have been eminent in North Louisiana. During the last campaign as a Republican speaker he held several joint discussions with Democratic opponents and always with good effect. Senator Brewster is of a tall and commanding appearance being about six feet in height, is of florid complexion with blue eyes, and has a countenance indicating strength and marked individuality of character.
 HON. R. B. RAY, Representative of East Feliciana, was born in that parish in 1846, where he remained until 1863 when he enlisted in I company of the 82nd, U. S. Col. Infantry doing valiant service in the army of the Mississippi and Rio Grande during the entire war. Promoted for gallant service on the field the end of the war found him prepared for the duties subsequent reconstruction acts imposed as a trusted representative of his people. Young, active and public spirited, the campaign of 1872 made him the nearly unanimous choice of the people of his parish for Sheriff. This office he held with the approbation of all classes of citizens until the election of last Fall, when consenting to serve as a legislator he was elected, without opposition by a very large vote as Representative; exceeding his white, native colleague on the ticket, the Hon. Mr. Pipes, now acting with the Wilts branch of the Legislature, by over three hundred votes. Fluent in speech and ready in action, with a boldness and nerve resulting from his army experience as well as naturally brave spirit, Mr. Ray, who is a tall and fine looking man with black hair and eyes and yellow complexion always commands attention when he addresses the House. During the excitement consequent to the revolutionary attempt of the minority to wrongfully control the organization of the House, Mr. Ray's calm and timely remarks on the partisan conduct of Representative Wilts and associates contributed essentially in placing the Republicans on the right line in vindication of their rights.
 Attention is called to the advertisement of the Citizens' Savings Bank. Judicious savings are the avenues to prosperity.
 THE MIGNONETTE SOCIAL CLUB—
 This sterling organization having as its members some of the very best elements of intelligence and respectability of our city, held its regular meeting on last Wednesday evening, at the residence of our esteemed friend Thos. Boswell, Esq., No. 182 St. Mary street. This meeting was unusually interesting; it being the occasion of the inauguration of the newly elected officers. Although it has not been long in existence yet it has by the intellectual ability and go-aheadiveness of its members made remarkable progress, and necessarily brought itself into public notice bidding fair to soon become one of the leading literary and social institutions of our city. We would admonish our respectable lady and gentleman friends up town seeking social enjoyment or literary attainment to connect themselves with this enterprising organization. We append a list of its present officers: Mr. Geo. G. Johnson, President; Mrs. Thos. Boswell, Vice President; Mr. Taylor McKeehan, Secretary; Miss Marshall, Treasurer; Mr. William R. Boyd, Literary Manager.

RELIGIOUS.
 The First Free Mission Baptist Church, of which the Rev. A. M. Newman is Pastor, has been enjoying for the past two months a series of protracted meetings resulting in a revival adding many members to the church. Last week, in accordance with the required conditions of the church incorporation, an election was held for the following officers for the ensuing year: Pastor, Rev. A. M. Newman; Deacons, Jackson Herd, O. Harris, J. H. Taylor, Anderson Higby, H. Helms; Trustees, W. M. G. Moody, C. F. Ladd, A. M. Newman, W. N. Nilson, W. M. Woods, H. Chamberlain, J. H. Kiser; Clerks, Clinton Samuels, Columbus Burns. Officials of the Deacon Board: Jackson Herd President; J. H. Taylor Secretary, and O. Harris Treasurer. For the Trustees: H. Chamberlain President, C. F. Ladd Secretary, and W. M. Moody Treasurer.
 BIG INVENTION.
 Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certifies of which he published, has just invented a way of getting replat from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of the American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, sized and varnished for the wall, as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarnished 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold-mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every home. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.
 The Citizens' Savings Bank, (A bank for small savings), GRUNEWALD HALL, pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.
 J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
 M. BENNER, Cashier. Jan 23 1874
 READ THIS TWICE.
 "THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER" contains No Continued Stories, 8 Large Pages, 4 Columns of Choice Miscellaneous Reading Matter every week, together with articles from the pens of such well-known writers as NABBY, OLIVER OPTIC, SYLVANUS COBB, JR., MISS ALCOY, WILL CARLTON, J. T. TROWBRIDGE, MARK TWAIN, &c.
 I will send "The People's Ledger" to any address every week for three months, on trial; on receipt of only 50 cents.
 "The People's Ledger" is an old-established and reliable weekly paper, published every Saturday, and is very popular throughout the N. E. and Middle States. Address, HFRMANN K. CURTIS, Publisher, de19 No. 12 School St., Boston, Mass.
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 PUBLISHED AND MAILED POST-PAY, BY J. L. PETERS, 699 Broadway, New York.
 NOW READY!!! Sacred Selections FOR CHURCH AND HOME BY WM. DRESSLER. Price, \$1.50 each; \$13.50 per dozen. Send for a copy, and if you do not like the selections, we will refund the money on return of the book.
 G. CASANAVE, UNDERTAKER, 88 BOULEVARD STREET, NEW ORLEANS. Carriages furnished at the shortest notice.
 THOS. H. HANDY & Co., AGENTS FOR SAZERAC BRANDIES GENERAL IMPORTERS, Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
 BARNETT & CAMMACK, BROKERS, 12 Carondelet Street, BUY AND SELL Bonds, Stocks, Securities, State and City Indebtedness.
 MONEY LOANED ON SECURITIES. Special attention to settlement of TAXES AND LICENSES. July 25, 1874.
 GENT. of St. Landry, chairman; Robertson, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Natchez; Brook, of Vermilion; Wells, of Houma; Green, of Orleans; Beck, of St. Martin; Greene, of Iberville; Ogden, of Terrebonne; Myers, of St. Charles; Konner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Calcasieu; W. W. Madison, of Michoud.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. SPLENDID SCHEME— ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.
 LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY. CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$20,000.
 Louisiana State Lottery Company, (Incorporated August 17, 1868.)
 CLASS B.
 To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, February 6, 1875.
 SCHEME.
 10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.
 HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.
 1 prize of.....\$10,000.....\$10,000
 1 prize of.....10,000.....10,000
 1 prize of.....10,000.....10,000
 30 prizes of.....200.....15,000
 200 prizes of.....100.....20,000
 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
 9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....\$1,800
 9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800
 9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800
 270 Prizes, amounting to.....\$70,400
 EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
 The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 231 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the \$2000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to \$100.
 Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25. PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.
 Orders to be addressed to Louisiana State Lottery Company, Lock Box 622, P. O., New Orleans.
 Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter.
 PHILIP WERLEIN.
 THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, PLEYEL, AND J. P. HALL'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEED-HAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. WEST & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS, Has constantly on hand at his Salerooms, 58, 62 and 90 BARBONE STREET, A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.
 Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.
 Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments.
 PHILIP WERLEIN, 58 62 and 90 BARBONE STREET.
 Leeland University.
 The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1874.
 The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.
 Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.
 Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and for each a special course of instruction will be immediately provided.
 For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.
 Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Robinson, (late principal), New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Matthews, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.
 After Oct. 30th, 1874, address, REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., New Orleans, La.
 Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets, out towards Carrollton.
 BARNETT & CAMMACK, BROKERS, 12 Carondelet Street, BUY AND SELL Bonds, Stocks, Securities, State and City Indebtedness.
 MONEY LOANED ON SECURITIES. Special attention to settlement of TAXES AND LICENSES. July 25, 1874.

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.
 Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.
 The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention at the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purposes; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of performing its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, to it,
 1. Resolved, That its past history, entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.
 2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.
 3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right course under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.
 4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.
 5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are mindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are so replete that the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretense whatever.
 6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limit of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to \$15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.
 7. That the approaching general election must be fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal coadjunction to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled, and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.
 8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.
 9. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi delta.
 10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good races to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.
 11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.
 12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.
 Resolved, That a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League, and kin and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by the League through its organs, and to report in what manner and to what extent citizens, individuals and villages have been coerced by said organizations.
 OF TRADE AND CREDIT.
 Genl. of St. Landry, chairman; Robertson, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Natchez; Brook, of Vermilion; Wells, of Houma; Green, of Orleans; Beck, of St. Martin; Greene, of Iberville; Ogden, of Terrebonne; Myers, of St. Charles; Konner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Calcasieu; W. W. Madison, of Michoud.

ALCORN UNIVERSITY.
 This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles North from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.
 The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and beautiful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in all seasons of the year.
 Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gently undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude.
 No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class distinction.
 The ample endowment of the UNIVERSITY enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate:
 Board, Washing, Bed-Room Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.
 No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of five dollars is required from students coming from foreign States.
 A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges.
 For further information, address H. K. REVELL, D. D., President, Or W. R. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rodney, Miss., May 1874.
 AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PHILADELPHIA.
 MED. DEPARTMENT.
 This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.
 It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.
 Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of a latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis will be provided.
 Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded; Free Tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.
 Perpetual Scholarships are sold for \$60, which pays for all the Professors' Tickets until graduation. Matriculation Fee, \$5; Demonstrator's Ticket, \$5; Diploma Fee, \$30.
 For Circular and additions, particulars, address Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D., DEAN, 514 Pine Street, June 6, 4, Philadelphia, Pa.
 GET YOUR SHIRTS S. N. MOODY'S, CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.
 Try Six Champion Shirts for \$3. Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.
 Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap. June 6, 1874.
 MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. B. T. WALSH, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, No. 110 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
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